Remarks and Observations

By Pupils of the

Veterinary Institution

of the College of London

in a Correspondence with

a Candidate

for better

Knowledge and Instruction

In

Veterinary Science.

Interspersed with Observations of his Own

And Address to

Dr. Benjn. Rush,

Professor of Medicine.

And Friend and Patron

For disseminating that Useful Branch of Science

In America

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Philadelphia October 1812

Dear Sir

—— The very distinguished Character and Eminent Situation which you sustain among all ranks of Medical Men, both in Europe, as well as in this Country, together, with the very disinterested part you have lately taken to promote that Useful branch of Science, will Most Sufficiently Justify the Liberty I take in my well ment endeavor to Rescue from Ignorance and Empirical practice the safty and preservation of an Animal who aid us in enjoying, many of the most Valuable Blessings in Life; ... And the many very extensive purposes of pleasure, and profitable Service, to which we adapt him, most powerfully interest us in the Safty & preservation of his Species, ... Yet the great waste of property in the Barbarity, and destruction of that Noble Animal, and the hourly Complaints of prudence and Humanity in this City calls aloud for Protection, and are facts equally true, and monStrous. ..... Some part of it, may undoubtedly be imputed to the neglect, Brutality of inferior Servants to whom the Master occasionally entrusts, but the greatest effect is, from ignorant presumption, in those who presume to restore, when under the severe pressure of disease and Infirmity

These-

There Empirics disgrace that Rare Character, a Surgeon Farrier
and under the Assumed appellation of Veterinary Surgeon, but
avoers without Causcience, or Remorse, and in Reality prove to many
Executioners. And I can positively declare that from my own
personal observation, in The "d.e as well as from the daily assertions of many
of my friends that the general Bill of Horse mortality which
at this very moment prevails in all our Public Cities, not only
warrents this assertion, but proves that most many of them die in their
very prime, with the very Stamina of Life in Perfection, and
with every police, that can be made in favour of so noble a Cause,
& the Introduction of Judicious, & Scientific Farriery.

This argument Sir,
with many others which might be introduced to Substantiate this fact
will I trust be a Sufficient apology, as well as Justification for
the presumption which I have made as a Candidate, for public
patronage, and a better, & more Scientific Knowledge of the Veterinary art.

To Arrogate perfection in the trifling Knowledge I have already obtained
would I am sensible be Contradicting my own Opinion already declared
to You, as well as a Species of Presumption which I hope no man
better Educated that my Self will ever Pretend to.

Yet had the Agri-
-Cultural Society I have listened with proper attention to my applications in the memori

memoir which I addressed to that Society, & which had been some more
members like yr. Self, Judge Peters, Dr. James, & Mr. Haines I should in
all probability have been now in high practice in this City, which wd
also, perhaps, not only have Inspired many of Your Youths to have
followed my Track, but wd probably have Rescued many noble
animals from their Graves, & by the attention I should have paid
to the many diseases to which Sheep are so liable, I might probably have been
the means of Causing as great a Blessing to be felt by the Farmers of
this County. as the discovery of the Vaccine Virus as proved
ameng Sheep to our farmers of England. ※

I have now been ten years
a resident in the U.S., during which period I have made four attempts, two
in this City to draw the public mind from their Slumber, and Inattention
to that useful branch of Science, ~~but to~~ and I believe I am also the
first person who after yr. Lecture was delivered, who came forward by a Memoir
to the A. Society to point out the best means by which the Veterinary
art might ~~be introduced best means~~ be introduced in this City, - but no notice
was taken of it, excepting by J. Peters - who in very warm Regret of -

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※ my Lre to Washington Custis, & printed in his address to the Arlington Institution
which work yr Son has for perusal -

expressd his sorrow that a portion of my Zeal, could not be diffused among the faculty generally. ~~~~ At this time, I had been nearly two years in this City ~ and as I was then known to many of the members of that Society ~ and hearing no doubts expressd, ~ respecting Character or Reputation I very naturally Concluded it was Satisfactory, however since I find that is not the Case ~ or rather that I am not known I am very willing it shd undergo further necessary investigation, I can only add I have the pleasing Satisfaction to say, it will stand the test.

I Cannot however omit one remark which It appears no notice has been taken of ~ which is as follows ~ When the memoir alluded to was addressd to the Agricultural Society ~ I had not been newly married more than Six months, ~ & my Character as a Penman, was, as now is the 1st in the City ~ I was then also enjoying a very handsome Salary of 1500 $ a yr ~ Sacrifices which few men would Consent to make, under such Circumstances ~ if their motives was not good, pure, & disinterested, & for the Cause only. I voluntarily offered myself a Candidate to be sent to the College of London, & in that offer I was to quit a Lovely wife, a handsome Income and all the domestic enjoyments that could possibly make a man happy ~ & still these are Sacrifices that are not even taking into Consideration. If another man Can be found who will with the same Cheerfulness do the same. I have nothing more to say. ... This Circumstance was probably at the time

the time entirely unknown to you. Yet I trust you will not omit it, among other future Considerations, which may become necessary on this Important occasion. . . . . Born in the lap of fortune, - I have enjoy'd many, - many very exhalted Blessings - and since my arrival on the Shores of America I have seen much in the School of Adversity, and the moral I have drawn from the Chequered Scene Sir, - has now taught me to think very unfavourable of this transitory Life, - for friendship and fortune is as precarious as the Weather, and every day teaches me so. -

My Motto, however shall still be, perseverence, Rectitude of Conduct, which in the end will I hope surmount every difficulty, if not in this World, - it Surely will in the next - besides the pleasing satisfaction of Sleeping Sound under whatever Canopy may be the Heavens.

This with a Quiet Conscience, is a Blessing many wish give Millions to enjoy.

I will now Resume the Theme Sir; - which draws this from me. . . . It is a truth generally acknowledged, as well as Universally to be lamented that among all the vast improvements which have adorn'd this Happy Land, - none has been paid so little attention as the art of Farriery. and In a Country abounding with so many fine Cattle; - it is but an ill Compliment, to so many men who stand dis-

distinguished in so many Societies, should be so absorbed in Commerce & Speculation; — whilst a branch of Science, & Study, involving the Health, — Safety and preservation of the noblest Animal we can boast of, is neglected, as derogatory to the dignity of a man of Education, a Subject which for many Years has been submitted to the dictation of the most Illiterate part of the Community, without a single effort to abolish a practice so obsolete.

It is Certain, that from the many Valuable discoveries made respecting that noble Animal of late Years in Europe, that in no period of history has the horse ranked in such general Estimation, or rendered of such intrinsic worth, by a display of his Various powers as in every department where they are brought in use. Nor until within these few Years only has the Veterinary Art, acquired a distinct appellation, and a solid foundation in England. — Receipts handed down by Traditionary Skill, in which ingredients were accumulated without Judgement or discremination, Constituted the principle, and practice of what was termed farriery, a name which it derived from the Occupation of the persons who practised it, who were in General, Smiths, or workers in Iron. (Ferarius) To

To attempt to distinguish the Causes of the horses diseases was far beyond their Little Skill, and in general Random trials of the few burning medicines in their List ⁂ formd their boasted practise.

The Science at one time before the Establish.t of the V. College began to rise above the Common order of Smiths, and attracted the notice of medecal practitioners D.rs Gibson, Bracken, & Bartlett. but it was not here greatly improved. they were not aware of the differenc which has since been found to exist between the Structure & Economy of the Horse and that of the human Subject; nor had they any Idea that this dissimiliarily required much Consideration with respect to diseases, and the effect of medicine ⁂ Hence they were led to bring Therapeutics and Pathology of the human body to veterinary Science; & prescribed in somewhat larger doses to the brute Animal, what they had found useful to man ⁂ The practice was of Course unsuccessful, and sunk into its original disrepute. And it is only since the Institution of the Veterinary College, that the Anatomy

⁂. Cold drawn Linseed oil is what is now used in the London College as a gentle Laxative - But farriers ever averse to use simple medicines - invented the following absurd receipt for an epidemic Cough - which prevaild some yrs ago, - "Linseed oil 4 Oz. Barbadoes Tar 4 Oz - Balsam of Sul.r 4 Oz - Honey 4 Oz - Liquorice powder 6 Oz - & camphor powder 3 Oz - when we reflect on those heterogeneous Substances - is it astonishing that the Vet.y art has made so little progress in their hands. Another, with the following scientific & plenary for the cholic 2 Oz ½ of B-pepper in a pint of Daffy's Elixir the pepper is to break the wind - & the daffy's Elixir is to drive it out. (Scientifically explaind)

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investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body ~~for~~ correctly
obtained his numerous and elaborate Experiments, both
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nd to practise ef-
-sentially on the animals of others, as Farriers, or Veterinary
Surgeons should adopt, and without which their exertion can
never be crowned with much Success, or Eminence reward their
labours.

This mode

One thing which shd never have escaped their notice, was the orizontal position of the Horse, as contrasted with the upright form of man.

Arsenic affords a streking example of this fact. In the human system, it is a deadly poison, but it may be giving to the horse, even to the extent of two drams with out danger. White arsenic is one of the best tonics in horses that we are acquainted with; - and tho a violent poison in the Human System, may be giving to this animal with perfect safety. - From its tonic quality it has often suspended, or apparently cured the Glanders, -but its effect in this way, I believe is never permanent. — It is prudent to begin with a small dose, but not less than Eight Grs (Grains).

This may be gradually increased to Twenty or Thirty, and continued so long as their is occasion. In experiments on Glandered horses I have seen a dose of two drams given twice a day, and continued for a week; - at which period it produced Inflamation of the bowels.

I have also known two or three drams given for two or three days successively, without any perceptable effect; it will sometimes, however, in that dose, occasion great disturbance in the Stomach & bowels. - In smaller doses it seem perfectly Innocent. When arsenic is employd as a tonic - or strengthning medicine, it shd be finely powdered, and mixt into a ball with aniseed, Ginger, or other cordials. At the same time attention shd be paid to the horses diet, &c. It is necessary to give some mucilaginous liquid, such as water gruel or an infusion of Linseed, just before the arsenic, that it may not act upon the stomach too Violently. The cases when Arsenic is said to be most beneficial, are those when horses become weak and emaciated - without any apparent Cause; sweating with the most moderate exercise, & almost incapable of doing a days work.

White Vitriol also, a strong emetic in the human body, in a small dose, may be given in the dose of Eight Ounces without any violent effect. This indeed is the case with many other medicines, which in Man, are considered as poisonous. (Vty College Pa. by Clark.

Anatomy, and Physiology of the Horse have been properly investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body correctly ascertained, by numerous, and appropriate Experiments, both in health, and disease, so that I am happy to say that a Secure foundation is now laid, and so long as Scientific men Continue to practice the V. D. Art., It must necessarily be in a progressive State of improvement.

Farriery in an enlarged Sense now usually Called the Veterinary Art, Is the art of Curing the diseases of the horse, and other domestic Animals, and as these Animals are Essential to our Comfort, So this must be a very Important Subject, and ought to interest every part of Mankind.

This Art, may be said to be learned in two ways, - which with a little Latitude of Expression, may be Called the One,... the Scientific or Regular mode, and the other the Domestic, or imitative mode.

The Scientific mode of Learning Farriery, is that which all persons intend to practise extensively on the Animals of others, as Farriers, or Veterinary Surgeons Should adopt, and without which their exertion can never be crowned with much Success, or Eminence Reward their Labours.

This mode

This mode of Curing the diseases of domestic Animals Can only be gained by an intimate Acquaintance with, Anatomy, - Physiology, — Chemistry, — Pharmacy, — , and the materi- medica. When the Veterinary art is learned in this manner, the practise of it Requires no Set rules, no ready form'd prescriptions or Receipts, - but the mind of the practitioner is enabled to meet any Case, that may occur, & to act on, from well grounded principles.

This therefore is by far, the most important and useful mode, & in fact is the only one, by which, either farriers - who prac- tice on the animals of others, or Amateurs who practise extensive- ly on, and examine attentively, their own Stud act. The Importance of this Scientific Investigation of the Subject, has lately become So evident, that a Regular Seminary called the Veterinary College has been Established for the purpose of teaching it. The object of it is to offer to every one Concerned in domestic Animals the means of Preserving their health, and Removing their diseases. Here the Philosopher turning his attention to that noble Animal the Horse, may Contemplate his natural habets, his Anatomical Structure, and mechanical arrangement, and also look and admire the Wisdom displayd in the economy of his organs. The Natu-

The naturalist it is presumed may here also be led to a farther acquaintance with Natures Grand Work, by having the means of obtaining the description of the formation of domestic Animals, and the several variations in their functions, habits, & manners. Amateurs & Lovers of Horses will here also find in their visits to this noble Institution this valuable Animal Considered not only in one point of view, but as Intended for the various purpose for which he is designed, and his form best adapted for each of these pointed out, with his general beauties, and defects described, so as to enable the inexperienced to judge of those points resembling themselves, at once from the Imposition of Jockeys, Dealers and Grooms.

The Agriculturist, the Farmer, and the Grazier may here likewise find the Ox & Sheep Considered, and 'tis presumed from the Scale on which those Animals are View'd persons somewhat acquainted may draw many important hints, Relative to their treatment under disease, and the mode best adapted to preserve them in Health, and to make them more useful, & Lucrative.

The Sportsman, also will here have his attention engaged by a Subject not before treated on. — The diseases of that faithful Animal the dog, * and which tho' described in a Concise manner, Yet as Connected with the whole will be found to prove Satisfactory.

Professors of human Medicine are

* Page 13

are here also offered a farther extension of their Physiological knowledge, by the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with their Structure, — functions, and economy of domestic Animals, and by applications here made of the General principles of the healing art, to the cure of their various diseases, they not only become enabled to give their advice, but in Cases of Emergency to act for a friend when when Call'd on, — when no other Resource is near . . . . . Candidates for Veterinary Knowledge may here also learn that art fundamentally and from its proper Basis, — by which being taught to Reason, — to think, — and to draw Conclusions from well grounded principles, they will banish the prescriptions, & Receipts of their Ancestors, and have within themselves the means of suggesting whatever Any Case may require, & from whence it may be hoped that this noble art, so little known in this Country, — will gradually rise to that eminence and respectability which Its Utility demands.

Oh! that I were a Stephen Girard, to be enabled to lay the foundation Stone of a Veterinary Institution. Why has God given to such mercenary men Such unbounded Riches . . What a handsome College could be erected on Dunlaps Square!

The domestic Treatment of the diseases of Animals which in Europe is call'd the domestic, or Imitative mode of learning farriery is not acquired altogether on these grounds, for to study the art fundamentally, — without some previous knowledge — or acquaintance with

with that noble animal, Requires Considerable time, with application and attention, ... And even tho' obtained ~~in~~ by the domestic, or Imitative mode, & allowing persons somewhat enabled to distinguish one disease from another, even then in most cases the remedies are not within their reach, - for frequently no Chemist, - druggest, or Apothecary is near to compound the prescribed Remidies; or even when present, those medicines on account of their expense, are often adulterated, or made deficient, or one drug frequently substituted for another; - and as to entrusting a Regular Receipt to farriers of the Common Cast, they in the first place, seldom have any assortment of drugs, or Compounds, & even tho they have, it is less seldom they have Candour enough to make up any Receipts but their own. Without ~~out~~ a Knowledge of Chemestry - drugs may be mixed so as to produce a third substance wholly different, from their seperate qualities and which in fact often proves Poisonous. For instance Coming down market St. one day last Summer, a very fine Young Stallion drop'd in a waggon, - a mob soon gathered, - & seeing it was a horse Dog Course Ran. - I immed.y discovered the animal had the botts, - one said it was the Gripes, another said twas Staggers, - some one thing, & some another; the very violent agoney the poor Animal was in, soon gave me to understand twas a Gone Case, and from the symptoms I Supposed the Botts to have taken its Seat beyond the reach of Medicine. - a great Hibernian however - with a mouthful oath swore he could cure him if the owner wold give him 5/- & a Glass of Gin - which was agreed to, - away they went to a druggists, what all the ingredient were I dont exactly know - However discovered a large paper. I suppose Count.g about An Oz of red precipitate - which was mixt up with the rest & in spite of all Remonstrain - down it went, - yet on a second consideration I was not sorry - because the poor Animal - was the sooner relieved from pain

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A Concise Description of the different diseases of Dogs.

By a Veterinary Surgeon

I believe I am the first person in this Country, and perhaps in any other, who has paid any very direct and decided attention to the diseases of DOGS, on Scientific principles; and as this is now very generally known - Some improvements are of course expected from me, and Some publication on the Subject naturally look'd for. But it must be remembered, that as I am almost if not wholly original in my attention to this Subject, So I labour under many manifest disadvantages, - for I can derive no assistance from the Labours of others, but have to trace out every part of the medical treatment Step, by Steps. Many experiments must be made, many Subjects under disease attended and every Variety of Remedy tried, before any detaild publication on this Subject can properly appear; but such a Work I hope some time hence to offer in which I shall describe the Structure function & Oeconomy of this useful Animal, and their natural and artificial treatment, with the best mode of Cure to be adopted for their Various Complaints. — But at present I must Content myself with Laying before the public the out =

Outlines only of the Improv.ts I have made, and a Sketch of the treat-
-ment I persue in the more prevelent diseases Among them.

And althi unaided as I am by any previous instruction
nothing perfect can be expected, Yet it will be found that much
has been done, towards Ameliorating the Sufferings of these faith-
-ful domestic's, there being few of their diseases I am enabled
to offer some Curative Instruction Relative to, & as few that I can
-not point out efficacious remedies for. . . . At some future
period when my experiments, and attention have made still further
Improv.ts — as I have before hinted, I shall give a more detaild
publication on this Subject, In which I shall develope the whole
treatment I persue in every disease and describe at large
every Remedy I use.

But before I proceed further I must beg leave
to say a few words Relative to myself, in some measure as an Apo-
-logy to my friends, & the Public for my present pursuits

Having been Educated as a Medical man and
by the Liberality of my friends, Relations been enabled to embrace
all the advantages that an attendance on Numerous Lectures
and a Considerable residence at one of the first Hospitals in London,
could afford, and having afterwards practised with some success as
a Surgeon, both privately & in the Army, it greatly offended my
Relations, as well as surprised my friends, and acquaintance that
I should Stoop as they considered it, to Study, & Practise on the diseases
of Animals — but above all my attention to the diseases of Dogs,
as given Offence to some, & occasional Surprise to others.

A Surgeon

15th Surgeon has ever Universally been esteem'd a respectable Character & a Veterinarian is now above the Vulgar, but a dog doctor is a Com=
-pleat Stumbling block. Alas! how very long a time it requires to
Compleatly enlarge the human Mind! — However as I sincerely wish
to Conceliate all, I'll beg my Relations & friends Still to Consider me as
a Surgeon, for I practise in my profession when Call'd on, and I must
in this place do myself the Justice to State that on the diseases
arising from worms in the human body, & on Rheumatism my prac=
-tise is very extensive, . . . having made on those diseases two of the
greatest discoveries, I conceive that medicine has Lately witnessed.
And those who think I have Relinquished the higher title of Vete=
-rinarian I beg to inform that my practise is at this moment,
extensive among horses, & that I am always willing to give advice, and
assistance in every Case of Veterinary practice, I may be Consulted
on, . . . But at the same time I must beg leave to Remark, that so
extremely fond am I of dogs & so Unconquerably attached to them, that
it must be a more Opprobious term than that of Dog-doctor that
will compell me to Relinquish my attention to them. & in which Resolu=
-tion I have the Satisfaction of stating that I am supported by some
of the most eminent professional Men, & by the Countenance of
some of the most distinguish'd Characters for Rank & fortune.

An enlarged way =

An enlarged way of Reasoning is a long time in becoming general, even among a Civilized, & enlightned People. And until the Establishmt of the Veterinary College, and the practice of the Veterinary art by men of Education, & Respectability, Farriery was deemed a low, & Servile Pursuit, but at present by a retrograde Step towards enlarged Reasoning, It has hopefully become Ranked among the Liberal Arts: - for, tho' its practice is of Sufficient Importance to Ennoble its Practitioners, it was not until the Situation, — Manners, — & Character of Some of those practitioners, had Conferred a portion of dignity on the Subject Itself, that it was even Creditable to Seem to Understand it.

Precisely as Farriery, and Veterinary Medicine than was Situated, a Curative Practice on the diseases of dogs now stands. And a Person practising on those Animals, has hitherto been Considered as following a very low, & mean Pursuit; and the very term of Dog Doctor, Conveys an Idea, Remote from Gentility: but it is not the Unworthyness of the pursuit but the kind of Persons who have hitherto Practised, & followed it, that has made it So. I believe no One will dispute the Value of Dogs, Humanity then dictates the necessity of alleviating, & relieving their distresses, & which their faithful attachment to mankind Claims every Exertion in their favour. And tho' in Real Utility they are

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they are Subordinate to the Horse, they are in many points, more essential to our immediate Comforts, which entails on us our Gratitude Love, & affection.

If then they are so Valuable, & if it is our duty to attend, as well to their Sick, as their healthy moments (which It undoubtedly is, for it is the life of art we have Subjected them to that has entaild disease upon them), Surely those who improve this branch of the healing Art, deserve attention, & not Reprobation. But in the first Instance, it must, in this as in Farriery, be the Respectability of the practitioner that must rescue the pursuit from Ignominy; & afterwards as the Ideas of mankind become more Liberal, & extended, and the publick Eye Opens on the necessity and the utility of the Subject, the Art, will not only then bear itself up, but even Add Respectability to It's Practitioners.

In this, as in every other Country the practise of Medicine, in all It's branches, has been esteemed a liberal, & noble pursuit; and it has always been deemd necessary that It's professors should possess refined Manners, and Extensive Education. The Study of medicine embraces a great Variety of Subjects, and is necessarily divided in to a great Number of parts; and as greater Individual Improvements. Can

Can be made by devoting the attention to one of those parts, than to the whole, so it has given rise to the various medical Occupations of Physicians, Surgeon, Apothecary, midwife and Veterinarian. Animals are healed by the same means as ourselves; - hence their treatment is only a branch of the healing Art: and this for the above Reasons this branch is usually pursued alone; - Yet it is equally a part of a great and noble whole, which has its attainment must be accomplish'd by the same means, so it should be ~~accomplished~~ pursued by similar persons, namely those of Education, & Refinement.

If, therefore, dogs, as being faithful, deserve our Gratitude; if, as being generous, & Brave they merit our protection, and if as being useful, they call for our utmost Care, it is evident that, whatever developes the means of preserving them in Health, and Curing their diseases, whatever tends to improve their Condition, & make them more subservient to our use, must be a useful, & even a noble pursuit, having (as I before observed to you) for its Object that which only truly ennobles every One, ... Universal Philanthropy, and General Utility.

Diseases of Dogs

dogs

Dogs, are much more nearly allied to ourselves in Constitution, than either Horses, Oxen, or Sheep; hence their diseases are more like our own; and living as they do with us a life of art, their diseases become not only very numerous, but very mixed & Irregular. This places their medical treatment within the Reach of the common farrier; and even the Veterinarian, who follows Analogy only, without a particular attention to the Structure, economy, manners, & habits of the dog, will find himself totally at a loss in the same; and to the peculiarity of their Constitutions, from their eating like us, mixed food, and being Immediately domesticated with us, gives their diseases a Resemblance to our own, Yet their great difference in their mode of expressing them diseases, and the peculiar effect that some medicines have on them, render the human Surgeon, without a decided attention to the subject, perfectly incapable of acting from Analogy: Independant of which, dogs have several Specific diseases equally Unknown to Horses, or ourselves.

Without a very Strict, and very extended attention to the Subject, no One will be aware how very numerous are the diseases of those Animals. Rheumatism, both Chronic and Accute, is very Common Among them. I have

I have seen an affection produceing Chalk Stones in the joints of the Toes, not unlike human Gout. . . . Pleurisy destroys many of them; and Inflamation of the Stomach, bowels & Kidnies are not frequent.

They are subject likewise to Consumptions ⁂, and are not free from the whole train of nervous affections as apoplexy, lethargy, Spasm, palsy, epilepsy, &c. Distemper, worms, & mange are too well known to need Comment.

To distinguish the diseases ode of treatment, are not the only dif= ut how to administer the remedy; when often a very serious difficulty. Now= refractory; but in the greater number be easily given to them, but to a large Persons are often requisite. In o person can manage it readily in Place the dog upright on his hind Seated person, and his back towards napkin round his neck & shoulders is fore legs, ~~between the knees of a seated~~ knees of the person holding the dog: cannot act against the Medicine the jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is. A

⁂ For Instance - does not D^r Rush recollect some time ago reading an extract from a London paper - of a Young Lady - who had tried the advice of all the most eminent of the faculty - but finding no Relief she at length Retired down in the Country to one of her fathers estates with the intention of quietly waiting her own dissolution — on her arrival at the Country seat - when this resided an old house keeper - Had an old favourite Spaniel Dog - She chose a room which looked in^to the kitchen garden & being in the habit of rising early - before the old woman & while sitting at her window when the Back door was opened, she observed this poor Spaniel crawling ^through a hole he had made in the garden fence - finally the poor animal by repeated efforts reached a large Camomile Bed

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To distinguish the diseases
of DOGS, and the proper mode of treatment, are not the only dif=
=ficulties to be overcome, but how to administer the remedy; when
the others are evident, is often a very serious difficulty. Now
and then DOGS prove very refractory; but in the greater number
of Cases, Medicines may be easily given to them, but to a large
dog, not less than Three Persons are often requisite. In
general cases however, two person can manage it readily in
the following manner: Place the dog upright on his hind
legs between the knees of a seated person, and his back towards
the person: then deftly a napkin round his neck & shoulders
behind bringing it over his fore legs, ~~between the knees of a seated~~
~~person~~ and securing them by the knees of the person holding the dog:
by this means his forelegs cannot act against the Medicine.
The jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is,

A second attendant now holds the tongue down with one hand, and with the other places the medicine on the root of the tongue, when his mouth being closed and kept so by the hand, it is of necessity swallowed nutriment may be given in a similar manner.

Dogs in sickness must be attended to with the same care that a Child Requires: whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and if dogs deserve any attention, they deserve good attention, and Humanity demands that our utmost exertions should be bestowed to Relieve them; and if in a State of Health, they are allowed to come near the fire, to sleep a warm, to be Carress'd, and to eat good food; in sickness they require still more, and when merely to avoid trouble, they are in this Case confined in a Cold room, or outhouse, attended by a neglect-full Servant, without Solace, and with cold food, & water alone, neither can we expect their Recovery, or answer to our own minds their deaths. Dogs, are very Irritable; and tho it may seem an Affectation of tenderness, it is yet a very necessary Caution that when they are ill, their minds should be Soath'd by every means in our power, or their Complaint will in many Instances be aggravated. I have seen a Sick dog fall into Convulsions at the momentary sight of a dead one, and I have many times

times witnessed an angry word spoken to an ~~angry~~ healthy, have the same effect on a Sick one, who was near. ... Joy, and Surprise, will produce the same. A dog under my Care, who was rapidly recovering from a lingering Illness, was visited by a Servant of whom the animal was particularly fond: on seeing this S.t he at once fell into Convulsions, and never afterwards recovered, - this I have seen frequently happen. So great is the Gratitude & attachment of those animals and so feelingly alive are they to kindness that even in death they are not unmindful of their benefactors. A large Setter, who after being tenderly nursed in distemper for three weeks, had lain on a bed for three days in a dying Situation, without the ability to rise; ... A Lady who had been very attentive to him, on entering the room after a short absence, observed him fix his Eyes attentively on her, and make an effort to crawl across the bed towards her: this he accomplished, evidently for the sole purpose of licking her hands; which having done he expired without a Groan. I am convinced that this animal was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that this was the last possible effort to express his Gratitude for the Care taking of him as I am of my own Existance

Warmth

Warmth is always Conjeinal to the feelings of dogs: but in sick-ness it is even more necessary than fresh air; their diseases are very apt to end in Convulsions, If they are not kept warm.

Liberal feeding is essentially necessary in most diseases to which dogs are liable: living like ourselves a life of Art, their Complaints are most of them, those of weakness, that is under disease, they seldom Can bear to be much lowered; there are Cases, however, as active Inflamation, where a cooling plan can be proper. .... When dogs are very weak, their stomachs Cannot digest meat, even if they are willing eat it, but in those Cases they receive more nutriment from Jelly &c. but most of all from ~~Gruel~~ gruel; for broth often purges, but gruel never.

They must be excited likewise to eat by the same means or rather by those little arts we use to persuade Children to take nourishment; for they are under those Circumstances, to the full, as fickle, and as fanciful. Steak very nicely dress'd will entice them frequently, and soak in many Cases when no other meat will. Broild, or roasted meat, is always taken in preference to boild, and is more nutritive. Game bones will often be taken even by shooting dogs, when every thing besides is refused. But in all Cases of Sickness, when a dog obstinately refuses to eat, he must be forced; and

and the best food for this purpose, is thick oatmeal Gruel, poured down by means of a butter boat. In cases requiring Cordials, ale may be mixed with the gruel, or even wine in some Instances, as in putrid diseases.

Cleanliness is not only essential to the health, but the Comfort of dogs, & in sickness is refreshing to them.

Not only are dogs improperly treated in sickness, but the means of preserving them in Health, are not sufficiently attended to. The want of Exercise is a great Cause of disease among dogs: by this means they become mangy, get obstinate coughs, Canker in the Ears, and Cancerous Swellings, or they become absolutely choake with fat. The not permitting the females to breed is in them a fruitful source of disease. - Cancer along the line of the teats originate from this; obesity, foul coats - Cancers in the ears, like-wise are brought on by this neglect.

Vomiting is an natural act in dogs. & they purposely excite it in themselves by eating Dog-Grass where they are Confined as in Cities, from the want of this natural cleanser, they fall into disease. - An artificial vomit, therefore is very proper to be given now & then, & will greatly tend to prevent disease

Costiveness is a great cause of disease in dogs: all animals living on flesh require very active

Wednesday 20th Jy

Dr Sir

Accompany'd you will receive what I alluded to in my note to you on last Fr. Jy.

If it should contain any remarks, which you may not have seen on Veterinary Science, I will do me the honor to accept them as a mark of my Gratitude, & esteem for your many Virtues, & the very disinterested manner you shew a disposition to indulge the wish which has been the longest near my heart. It will make me happy.

I &c"

I should also feel proud if you would occasionally permit me to pen my thoughts & observations on the Veterinary art, in either of my own or my friends with whom I converse. - In fine I condescend only to look on me as a Veterinary School Boy - anxious to improve every leisure hour in Veterinary Science.

I am Dr Sir

Your most respectful Pupil

W. Dick

Dr. B. Rush

I have obtained a number of Subscrip-
tions in but shall defer doing any more
until the Haines Returns.

I should
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Jesus.

Dr. B. Rush

Dr. Benjamin

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